RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1829. No. 485.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, June 3.		Fayetteville, June 4.		Newbern, June 6.		Petersburg June 6.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	100 a	120	150 a	175	150 a	175	125 a	200
Apple,	——	35	37	40	45	40	45	37	50
Peach,	——	—		50	60	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	6½	7	5½	6	5	6	6	7
Beeswax,	——	22	25	20	22	20		22	25
Butter,	——	15		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	12	13	13	16	13	15	12	16
Corn,	bush.	60		50		30	33	47	50
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	7	8¼	7	7⅛	7	9
Candles, mould,	——	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		85		70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	600	650	450	550	650	700	600	900
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—		125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	——	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10000	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	5	6
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	28	30	32	33	30	32½	33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		8½	9	8	10	7	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	30	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		125	150	150	125	150	200
West India,	——	80	90	70	80	90	95	100	150
New England,	——	34	36	45	50	40	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	275		350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	——	—		1000		900	1000	650	700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		70	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	——	45	50	80	90	55	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	900	1100	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	——	—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		300		—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		85	90	100		100	120
Whiskey,	gall.	28	30	25		35		30	33
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	——	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	——	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	——	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		70	80	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH. N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

hoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper ust be post-paid.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1829.

John Lindley, and others, vs. *Charles Millikan and wife, and others.* } Petition for partition of land.

It is ordered by the Court, that in future, Monday of each term of the court shall be considered and set apart for the transaction of all county business; and that witnesses and jurors be summoned to attend on Tuesday of each term of the court; and that the clerk cause this order to be published for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

April 14. 77—6w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for a note given by me some time in January last, and payable the first of January next, to Thos. Davis, of Orange county; which note was obtained by misrepresentation of property sold me, and I am not disposed to pay it.

Daniel M. Dulany.

Onslow county, April 15th. 79—3wp

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO;

OR FRIENDSHIPS OFFERING FOR EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR.

PHILADELPHIA

A LITERARY and Miscellaneous Repository; devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms; the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the dey, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenæum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburg Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget-me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annuals

The Port Folio is now published every week at $3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances,) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of $5. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLARE, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES

"The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others posess," &c.—*Wellsburg (Va.) Gazette*

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country,"—*Rockingham (Va.) Register.*

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications," &c.—*Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.*

"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage," &c.—*The . Y. (Daily) Morning Courier.*

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Register.*

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c.—*New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

☞ Several of the dialy gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable journals in the United States, have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves

☞ New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore, engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume.

A specimen of the above work may be seen at this office

March 11. 76—

FOR SALE,

6,000 lbs. BACON, and a quantity of LARD, by

Turner & Phillips.

April 21. 70—3m

FOR SALE,

A few likely Negroes,

Inquire of

Thomas Clancy.

March 24 74—

From the Raleigh Star.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The stockholders of this institution convened at their banking house in this city on Monday last, according to a resolution entered into at the annual meeting in December. The stock owned by individuals was very generally represented either by the owners or by proxy, and that of the state was represented by General Romulus M. Saunders, General Louis D. Wilson and Isaac Wright, esq. The committee appointed at the last meeting "to report a full and detailed account of the situation and affairs of the whole institution," made their report, which, together with the statements and exhibits referred to, was referred to a committee, consisting of the representatives of the state, the president of the Bank, William Polk, William Boylan, Peter Browne and Duncan Cameron, esqrs. The report of this committee was unanimously adopted, and is published entire, since it explains more satisfactorily than any thing we could say, the views of the stockholders.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution adopted by the meeting of the stockholders held in December last, and also the report of the committee then appointed, made to the present meeting, have performed the duties assigned to them, and beg leave to REPORT,

That, since the charter of this bank will expire on the first day of January, 1835, it requires but a very small share of prudence and foresight to satisfy every one, that *some* measure ought early to be adopted for collecting the debts owing to this institution, and closing its concerns within the period of its legal existence. It is a legal proposition, of the truth of which, it is presumed, none can doubt, that, upon the expiration of the charter, the corporation altogether ceases for all purposes, and that a suit commenced, or even a judgment obtained, during the charter, either by or against it, could not be further prosecuted or enforced. Your committee have, by calculation ascertained, that if upon a debt, say of $1,500 now existing, curtailments of *ten per cent* upon the amount of it, as reduced from time to time, be rigidly required, and punctually paid, every three months, it would require six years and a half to reduce the same to $100; which would be one year and a half beyond the limit of the charter. And they are further of opinion, that even that period is earlier than it would be found, in practice, the debt could be collected, because perfect punctuality is not to be expected. It is obvious also, that in closing so large a business as that of this bank, carried on at so many places, increased vigilance and energy will be necessary: So that, in the opinion of your committee, few of the existing officers and servants could be discharged, and the expenses of conducting the affairs of the bank may be rather expected to increase, while the profits, by reason of curtailing the business done, must certainly diminish, until the latter will not, probably, defray the former.

Your committee are fully aware, that it will, in many instances, bear very hard upon debtors to exact positively, and at all periods, an instalment of 10 per cent. and it is believed by some of the committee, that many of the debtors could not comply with the requisition, but, on the other hand, the stockholders cannot be expected to carry on a business which will be entirely unprofitable, much less one by which for want of the legal continuance of the corporation, a large part of the capital stock will certainly be lost. This latter evil might be remedied by a renewal of the charter. But it is believed by your committee, that neither would the legislature grant, nor would the body of stockholders accept a renewal; because your committee is well satisfied, that there is a great excess in banking capital in North Carolina, which makes it alike unprofitable to the stockholder and injurious to the community; and from the chartered organization of this bank, it is in constant danger of gross mismanagement.

Your committee, under these circumstances, have anxiously turned their attention to the various *modes* by which your business may be closed, with the earnest desire to discover and recommend one, by which it can be effected, with as little loss to the owners, and with as much lenity to the debtors as possible. Many methods have been suggested to their consideration; of which none perhaps are exempt from serious objections. It has, however, in the course of the consultations of your committee, been suggested by the gentlemen who represent the state in this meeting, and are serving on this committee, that the danger of loss from the expiration of the charter, is not much to be apprehended, because they entertain no doubt but the general assembly would continue by law the corporate powers, beyond their present limit, for the purpose of collecting debts owing, prosecuting suits pending at the expiration of the charter, and doing all other acts proper and necessary to the closing of the concern. To such a measure, those gentlemen suppose that the legislature would be impelled by the interest of the state as a stockholder in this bank, and by a provident disposition to prevent the necessity under which the stockholders would otherwise lie of providing for their own security by some other measure, insuring the collection of all the debts before, or at the expiration of the charter; and above all, by that benignity and justice, which should, and it is believed will always characterize the acts of the government towards all citizens, and which plainly forbid the extinguishment of a large amount of debt, merely for the want of a legal remedy.

As your committee suppose, that the great object of the stockholders at present, is, to secure themselves, and the mode of so doing is not material to them; but, on the contrary, that the mode most acceptable to the community and the public authorities, would, for that reason, be likewise most acceptable to the stockholders;—Your committee have received and considered with the greatest respect the suggestion of the representatives of the state; and, after much reflection, a majority of your committee are of opinion, that if the general assembly would pass the act contemplated by the state representatives, it would supersede the necessity for the adoption of any extraordinary measure by the stockholders, either for the collection of the debts with unusual rapidity, or for vesting in trustees such debts as might remain uncollected at the expiration of the charter.

Your committee have perused the statute of the last session, under which those gentlemen derive their appointment, and which contains their instructions. It is not found therein, that the legislature hath delegated to them any authority to propose or complete the compact under consideration. Hence the suggestion made by those gentlemen is not considered, by the committee, as obligatory upon the state, and is not intended to be so represented to the meeting. But while those members of the committee who are stockholders, thus understand the offer of the state's representatives, they likewise concur in their opinion of the reasonableness, prudence and justice of such an act, and thence infer the probability of its passage. And while that event is uncertain, they think it would be both unnecessary and injurious to many interests, if the stockholders were to take any other course, before knowing the pleasure of the legislature, upon that now under consideration. Your committee are desirous, that their views should not be misunderstood by the stockholders: They do not contemplate a renewal or extension of the present charter, for any purposes of banking, properly speaking. The acceptance of such a renewed charter, the committee could not recommend, for reasons already given. The only valuable powers which ought to be continued to the corporation, are those which are necessary to keep up its existence to answer the demands of its creditors, and to enable it to make good the demands upon its debtors. All abuses of those powers may be guarded against by two provisions in the act; the first, that the extension should be for a limited term; the second, that the corporation shall be restrained from issuing or re-issuing any of its own notes after the expiration of the present charter.

In investigating the course of the business of this institution heretofore, and the causes of the discredit and depreciation of its paper and the heavy losses already incurred, your committee have been strongly impressed with the belief, that most of those evils have arisen from the multitude of the branches and of the directors, according to the charter. From the former circumstance, the expenses are much enlarged, and to cover them, the directors are under strong temptations to extend their business imprudently. From the latter circumstance grow many evils. The great number of directors, namely *ninety-eight*, prevents a unity of counsel and concert of action, and the adoption and persevering execution of any *system*, however prudent. Besides these, there is another consequence still more serious—one through which, in the opinion of every member of your committee, great losses have accrued to the stockholders. The committee allude to loans made by the directors for each other. It cannot be expected that competent men of business, will gratuitously serve in the responsible, difficult, and disagreeable office of a director, without having some bank accommodation. If each one of the directory be entitled to and receive even a small accommodation, the number of those bodies will make an aggregate of debt of a very large and inconvenient amount. As such accommodations are regarded as permanent, on which only interest without an instalment is paid, the directors' debt constitutes a large investment, which is wholly uncontrollable by the bank in even the greatest emergency, and deprives the bank of the power of more extensively accommodating other citizens. Besides this, directors are often men in moderate circumstances, often men of trade, liable to the misfortunes and ruin incident to speculations. Upon the failure of other debtors, the loss of the whole debt seldom happens, because the regular curtailments demanded from them, tends first, to lessen their debt, and secondly, to prevent them from imprudently contracting debts beyond their ability to pay, since their inability must be early detected. Whereas, the debt of a director may be kept up by an artful man, as long as his means enable him to meet the interest, although the whole principal be lost. Your committee find, that the debt of the directors at this time, amounts to the sum of $325,914 42, and that is less than it has been for many years; that it generally has been $500,000 or more, and often much more; that the present diminution hath arisen partly from payments, partly from the death of former directors, and still more from recent changes in the directories by the removal of former incumbents. But there is a constant tendency towards increasing that debt, though when existing, it be the most difficult of management; and unless some remedy be given by law, there is no reason to expect the present improvement in it to last. A fact has come to the knowledge of your committee during the present investigation, which impressively proves the danger to be apprehended from this description of debt. It is, that the larger part of the losses heretofore sustained by the bank, consists of debts of persons, who were directors at the time of their failure, or had been directors at the time of contracting the debt.

These dangers and evils are deemed by all your committee to be very great, and the more especially as they often betray the directors into a breach of good faith towards their employers, by tempting and inducing them to use their official places solely for their personal advantage: and they likewise tend to bring opprobium upon the institution at large, which is in justice due to the defaulting individual only. From the facts here disclosed, and this course of reasoning, the gentlemen who represent the state are of opinion, that, to prevent a recurrence of the evils heretofore experienced from the large number of the directors, the legislature ought to make it a condition of any privilege of any kind to the corporation, that the boards of the principal bank, and all the branches, should be reduced—the former to, say ten, including the public treasurer, and the latter to five.

In this opinion the committee from the stockholders entirely concur; and, in fairness to the mass of the stockholders, they feel themselves compelled to state, that many of the general meetings have, from time to time, exerted themselves to restrain loans to the directors, and to require curtailments from them. In fact, the inconveniences and losses now experienced were not unexpected by the stockholders, though they exerted themselves to the uttermost of their power to obviate and avoid them. Experience shews, that nothing short of a change by law of the number of the directors will effectually remedy the evil. The whole of your committee, therefore, feeling alike the necessity of the measure, suppose that the legislature will, for the protection of the public interests, and to suppress undue, un-

fair, and injurious practices of favouritism among the directors to themselves, pass, in their wisdom, a law for that purpose.

Your committee, in conclusion, are impressed with the belief, that, with legislative support and aid, in the points herein mentioned, and such others as the prudence of the next meeting of stockholders, and the intelligence of the legislature, may provide, the affairs of the bank may be managed (though without the hope of much profit, yet) without the danger of much further loss: and that, if the views here taken should accord with those of the general assembly, the bank could be finally closed, as speedily and safely, to the debtors and creditors, as by any other immediate means which your committee could devise—and that, too, without the danger of seriously and suddenly affecting the nature and amount of the circulating medium, or the value of property. Your committee, therefore, take the liberty of submitting to the meeting, whether it be not proper to defer further proceedings on this point, until their next meeting, and await the pleasure of the legislature upon the points here discussed, which no doubt will be brought to their notice by the report of their representatives in this meeting. And it is further submitted, that, in the mean while, it be recommended to the president and directors to proceed in the usual, regular and moderate collections of old accommodation loans, according to their sound discretion, and the ability of the customers to make payments; and to refrain from making further discounts or new loans, except upon paper to be discharged at *short* periods, upon which punctual payments will be expected and exacted.

All which is submitted,

THOMAS RUFFIN, *Chairman.*

On motion,

This report was unanimously concurred with; and 200 copies thereof ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM POLK,
Chairman of the General Meeting of Stockholders.

J. GALES, *Secretary.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of internal improvement was held at the court-house in this place on the 25th ultimo: Dr. James Webb presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the committee appointed for the purpose reported the following address

TO THE PEOPLE OF ORANGE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

The subject of internal improvement is one in which you have already given unequivocal evidence that you are deeply interested. The advantages of cheap and quick transportation, for all sorts of produce and merchandize, are daily becoming so familiar and well understood, and the yearly heavy losses we sustain by the want of them, are so severely felt, that a general conviction prevails, of the wisdom, not to say the indispensable necessity, of instantly discovering if possible, and adopting as soon as the discovery shall be made, some effectual means of relief.

Last December this was made a subject of deliberation at the seat of government, by a number of our fellow citizens from different parts of the state. Committees of agency were then appointed in every county, whose duty it should be actively to spread intelligence on the objects of internal improvement, to explain its methods, and to effect union of sentiment, and co-operation in action, among all the people. A central committee was also appointed, consisting of members from different parts of the country, to hold its meetings annually in the city of Raleigh, to be an organ of communication to the county committees, and to concentrate their efforts. To us these measures appear to have been well chosen, and they have our cordial approbation. In conformity with them our meeting has been called, and we have cheerfully obeyed the summons. After a comparison of our views, we are prepared to give our firm and united opinion, not only in behalf of internal improvement generally, but pointedly and practically on the importance of commencing, without delay, such a plan, whatever it may be, as after due inquiry and opportunity of choice, shall be most eligible for opening to all the people a free and unexpensive passage into the market of the world.

We are now at a period when all around and within is loudly calling us into action. The forest is falling before the axe of the husbandman, the earth is subdued by an improved culture, and made to yield a better increase, new resources are developed for augmenting the means of growth and wealth to our population. All these would be of little value, would be labours unrewarded, and must languish and die for want of vital action and impulsive power, without the arteries and veins of commercial intercourse, giving a free circulation to the quickening principles of individual and public interest through the various members of the political body.

In reflecting on this subject, it vividly occurs to us, that we rank with the old and primitive states of the union. By the last census we were inferior to three others only in population. Not only those who with us constituted the original confederacy, and with whom we passed through the fiery ordeal of the revolutionary struggle, but many other states recently formed have by internal improvement made large advances in a career of national prosperity and glory, while our condition is scarcely altered from that in which nature originally placed us. She has put much in our power, but little or nothing has been done. For the space of forty-six years, almost half a century, we have enjoyed, with little interruption, peace with the richest privileges of liberty, both civil and religious, and what is the example which we have exhibited to the world? We have buried our talents in the earth, and lived without improvement upon the bounties of Providence. Nay, do we not hear annually and almost habitually from multitudes of our people, and from those who represent them in the legislative body, murmurs ascending to heaven at the hardness of their lot, even while a payment is required of us yearly of no more than half the sum necessary for the support of government? For we must remember that one half of the present annual funds of the treasury are not collected from the people, but are derived from banks and other resources. Did we not witness as many as two attempts made in our very last legislature, to coin money, on which is still worse, to issue treasury notes to such an amount as sixty or seventy thousand dollars, to relieve the people even from the moiety which they now pay for the support of government? Had we bullion on hand, to coin money would be an appropriate use of it, but to issue treasury notes, is to tax future generations for our support, while we are avowedly in possession of the highest privileges which Providence even bestowed in its bounty upon a nation. It is true, our discontents did not push us to the adoption of such measures, but these are not the only testimonies which we have exhibited of complaint amidst all the advantages we enjoy as a people. Can the opinion of numbers then be correct, that we are labouring under an oppressive load of taxation? If to furnish a bare sufficiency for the subsistence of government be really burdensome to us, more than to any other people, we know not where to look for the cause, if it be not in our unyeilding perseverance to withhold every thing in the form of a tax, small and reasonable as it may be, for the creation of commercial and other advantages. We cannot believe that our condition is thus desperate, or that in reality we are so oppressed, as is implied in the groans and discontents heard among us. As a state we possess not only vast physical powers, but resources for the formation of a liberal public treasury, by which we might make large and visible advances from year to year, in a course of internal improvement. Surely all that is necessary to these mighty effects, is a deliberate and determined purpose to give action to these capacities. Under the impelling force of such a spirit, the oppression would cease with the feelings of reluctance and apprehension in which alone it exists. In the exercise of such energies as animate a public spirited people, we shall discover that we must proceed far beyond the payment necessary not only to the maintenance of our government, but for the annual supply of a generous fund for internal improvement, before we approach even the borders of oppressive taxation.

This is a part of the subject on which we would not be understood to touch lightly or timidly. When we address the people of the county of Orange, we confidently believe that we address none who do not claim the honourable distinction of being friends to internal improvement. Let us not imagine, however, that we can support any proper claim to this distinction, if we maintain an unconditional opposition to every law calling upon us to aid it forward with our funds. Every tax that is to bear unreasonably upon any man for this or any other object, we shall as strenuously resist in our legislature as any other people in the state. But it evidently is, and evidently must be vain for us to assert ourselves the advocates of internal improvement, if we resist it in every shape in which it is practicable. We repeat it then emphatically and distinctly, and cannot doubt that you will concur with us in the conclusion, that a fund must be created by taxation for the purposes of internal improvement, and that if we are not prepared to pronounce heartily and earnestly for this determination, we do but amuse ourselves with the phantoms of a fond imagination, and assert to ourselves a character which belongs to us not in reality, but in name only. To this day, and at this late period of our existence, it is an undeniable, and must it not be felt to be a mortifying fact too, that in no instance has a law ever been enacted by the legislature of North-Carolina, the object of which was to raise a contribution in the form of a tax for the purposes of internal improvement. Is it because the peculiar advantages which we originally enjoyed from nature made it unnecessary to us, in comparison with other states? The truth is confessedly the very reverse of this. While we have been under a stronger necessity than most if not all others, to prosecute some efficient plan for opening to ourselves commercial facilities, must we not admit that we are the very people who have been most remiss and motionless in regard to these great objects absolutely essential to our welfare?

We make not these remarks to dwell on a subject which must be ungrateful to us all. But if such considerations have any effect upon you, as they have upon us, to stir in us a spirit of activity, and an inflexible purpose to enter practically, at as early a period as possible, on the most advisable plans of internal improvement, they will not have been presented in vain.

We are aware that this subject of internal improvement still continues, in the minds of some, to be clouded with difficulties. We sometimes hear it asserted as strenuously as if it had been completely ascertained, that the trade of North-Carolina is not sufficient to justify the expense necessary to any plan of sufficient extent to open the market of the world to the interior parts of the state. On what foundations are such conclusions built? Certainly nothing more than vague conjecture and gratuitous assumption. Yet if we ask legislative measures for determining such questions as these, an utter aversion instantly appears to the most obvious and costless methods of resolving them. The number of inhabitants in North-Carolina is at least seven hundred thousand. Virginia, the largest of the southern states, probably has little more than ten hundred thousand, South-Carolina five hundred thousand, and Georgia four. In all these and other states around us, internal improvements have been long advancing with rapid and uninterrupted strides. In such as have far inferior numbers of people, none of these speculations, doubts, and balking questions have arisen, whether their commerce is large enough to authorise the expense of providing the means of carrying it on. In Virginia their rivers have long been made navigable into the mountains, where they extend so far; and were we to mention Lynchburg alone, with its vast growth, its wealth and capital, its enterprising spirit, and the most lucrative trade which it furnishes to the people most remote from the seashore, it would display with practical and magnificent evidence the fertilizing virtues of internal improvement. The same is true of S. Carolina, in regard to the construction of roads, the preparation of canals, and clearing obstructions from its rivers. Both Virginia and S. Carolina have even been at vast expense to provide these commercial opportunities even for such portions of our trade as they could hope to secure along the contiguous borders of our state, while we are disputing, nay positively assuming and acting upon it as a selfevident principle, that the whole trade of North-Carolina is not worth the expense of providing for it. But it must be enough to put an end to these fanciful difficulties, if every farmer feels convinced that he will be so benefited by the reduction of carriage to a few cents on the hundred for a hundred miles, that the nett profits upon his very first load will be more than enough to return the whole payment he would have to make for completing the object.

This you will say is a most important truth, if it can be made to appear. It is fortunate for us that the present is a period when the advantages of internal improvement have been incontrovertibly established by actual experience, not only by the nations of Europe, but in their application to our own country and in our peculiar circumstances. By the different methods of canals, and rivers, and railways, the transportations of trade are effected in different states at the rate of one, two, three, and at the utmost four cents a ton per mile. When goods are conveyed a mile at a cent a ton, it is the same as five cents a hundred for a hundred miles. When it is done for two cents a mile for a ton, it is ten cents a hundred for a hundred miles. At three cents a ton a mile, it is carrying a hundred weight a hundred miles for fifteen cents; and at four cents a ton per mile, it is twenty cents a hundred for a hundred miles. When we consider that one of the great effects of internal improvement, especially by some of the methods practised, especially by canals and railways, is greatly to shorten distances, it may be safely assumed, that where carriage now costs a dollar a hundred, it would, by the methods of internal improvement, cost no more than five, ten, fifteen, or at the utmost twenty cents. These rates of toll and transportation are taken from the laws passed in different states where such works are actually advancing, or else already exist.

If transportation be effected by means of internal improvement at five cents a hundred for a hundred miles, it is a saving to the farmer of twenty-eight dollars and a half upon every load of thirty hundred weight; at ten cents a hundred weight for a hundred miles, it is a saving of twenty-seven dollars for the load of thirty hundred; at fifteen cents a hundred the same distance, he saves twenty-five dollars and a half; and at twenty cents it is less costly than by the present mode of carriage by twenty-four dollars for the same load of thirty hundred weight. And can we be reconciled to lose from twenty-four to twenty-eight dollars and a half upon every load of thirty hundred weight which we carry a hundred miles, when a farmer of moderate possessions would, by the very first load he should send into the market by the facilities of internal improvement, be more than recompensed for all that he could be called upon to pay for the purchase of such privileges in perpetuity afterwards. As we are now situated, who does not know that, as to most of our productions, we are in common years under a complete interdict, and in the articles imported from abroad, the evil is renewed in the heavy terms on which they are conveyed by the most disadvantageous methods short of carrying them on packhorses as in our western forests. Our wagons are the most unwieldy and expensive machines which the first commencing civilization of a people can furnish, and this is a necessary consequence of our roads, which have not risen one step in improvement from their first natural state. The rocks still lie in our rivers, for the most part, in the same beds which they occupied more than a century ago, when they were left to us by the original sons of the forest. So long as commercial intercourse with the rest of the world is conducted by such instrumentality as this, and labours under these disadvantages, we may look for national or individual prosperity, but every hope with which we flatter ourselves, will be directly in conflict with the laws of nature itself, pronouncing anew a sentence of frustration on every effort we can make to contend with others in a market, into which they enter by means of internal improvement, while we must make good our way without them. We may heroically or perseveringly sustain ourselves with a persuasion that the difficulties thrown in our way by this difference, may be somehow reduced in magnitude, or at least borne with patience, but every struggle with obstacles so real and immutable, must inevitably terminate in disappointment and loss, and when our endurance shall have been worn thread bare, we shall find that if easier and less costly methods could be compassed by human ingenuity than those of internal improvement, as it is now proved and practised by other men and in other parts of the world, it is but little probable, nay, it may be counted as absolute certainty, that the invaluable discovery would not be left to be now made by us.

Let us for a moment imagine our state to be traversed through its whole extent by a navigable river wide and deep, and an interdict of its use by the law of some imposing power as burdensome or obstructive as that which the want of internal improvement makes us feel every year of our existence. Do you think, fellow citizens, that we should continue to submit to such oppression because of the treasure that must be put in requisition, or even of the blood which must be made to flow, to establish ourselves in the enjoyment of such inestimable privileges? If by an expenditure less in magnitude, and far less terrible in its nature, we can secure to ourselves for ever the same privileges, how shall it appear that in withholding the efforts necessary to their attainment, we are not conspicuously the author of our own oppression? In the one case we should delay no longer than it would be necessary to prepare for action. How then in the other, so much easier alternative, shall we be reconciled to an indefinite procrastination of that, without which it is impossible that we can ever flourish as a people, or even cease to suffer incalculable loss?

With respect to the various methods open to our choice, whether by turnpike roads, or by clearing our rivers, by preparing canals, or constructing railways, we should think it wiser to employ and hear the report of skillful and scientific engineers, respecting the most expedient means of opening the channels of commerce to the people of the state, than to attempt to form an unaided opinion for ourselves. As we apprehend the greatest difficulty to be in effecting a cordial disposition and determined purpose to unite for the general good, it is to this, and the means of surmounting it, that we would principally unite your consideration and your efforts. After so long and useful an experience as ours has been of the misery and depression consequent on divided counsels, and an inconsiderate indulgence, may we not say, of personal views, and partial interests and local prejudices, shall we not hope that our citizens will consent to surrender small peculiarities of opinion, to effect so necessary and honorably a coalition of strenght as that which has for its object to exalt our state in the scale of rank and privileges. Let those of us whose lot it still is to be shut out from the market of the world, or to go into it with the immense sacrifices which we now endure, never remit our assertion of those rights and privileges, which it is the proper object of civil society, and of a humane and wise government, to guarantee to its citizens.

After the address had been read, the Hon. F. Nash addressed the meeting. He ably and forcibly pointed out many of the disadvantages under which we labour for the want of internal improvements; spoke of our resources, and what might be accomplished with proper exertion; feelingly adverted to the consequences which flow from the policy which we have pursued—the tide of emigration which is continually setting to the west, and the gradual departure of the state from the proud preeminence she once occupied; and concluded with moving that the address be published and distributed among the citizens of Orange.

The motion was seconded by N. J. Palmer, esq. who made a few observations in favor of internal improvements.

Dr. James S. Smith also addressed the meeting. He showed the advantages of commercial facilities, by contrasting the value of the thin pine lands in the neighbourhood of Petersburg with the rich lands in our own county; and adverted to the causes of our failures in former attempts at internal improvement, but not as matter of discouragement. For the prosecution of internal improvement, he suggested that there were ample means within our reach, without putting our hands into the pockets of the people. The United States have 1,000 million acres of land, which have been pledged for the payment of the national debt; this debt will be paid off in five or six years, and the proceeds of the land can then be diverted to other purposes. Of these national domains 500,000 acres have been given to the state of Ohio for the purposes of internal improvement, Alabama has received 400,000, and Indiana, Illinois and other states large gifts for the same purpose. In these lands North-Carolina is equally entitled to a share. He therefore recommended that our next legislature should memorialize congress on the subject.

The address was then adopted, and five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

The Rev. Dr. Caldwell, the Hon. Duncan Cameron, Col. Cadwallader Jones and Mr. John U. Kirkland, were appointed a committee to superintend the printing and distribution of the address, and to circulate a subscription provide funds to defray the expense.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

JAMES WEBB, *Chairman.*

DENNIS HEARTT, *Secretary.*

OUR NEW COUNTRY.

The following is a glowing description of our rapidly increasing population. In speaking, however, of the probably speedy extinction of the Indians, there is the appearance of exultation at the event. Perhaps, however, the author did not intend it. To us it seems a most lamentable event, that our red brethren, whose lands we have obtained on the most easy terms, instead of being cherished and civilized and christianized, should be hunted from their habitations as are the wild beasts of the forest. It is proved from experiment that they are capable of being made to see and feel the power of civilization and of Christian principles. The state of society amongst the Cherokees is an example in point. There we see an orderly community, and a state of Christian manners and habits, not inferior to some portions of our country proudly denominated civilized. We might, perhaps, select parts even of the population of our cities, to whom the orderly customs of the Cherokees may be justly exhibited as an example for imitation.

The west begins to blossom with improvements. In Illinois canals in perspective are planning, rivers are clearing, and that state, lately a wilderness, is now on the march to prosperity, greatness, and wealth. Civilized man, who but recently usurped the haunts of the many sons of the forest, feels and assumes the proud pre-eminence of his race, and looks around him as "lord of the creation," over the waning wilderness with an eye brightning into joy at the rapid progression of enterprise and exertion. Indiana, too, catching the noble contagion, is moving with majestic strides in the highway of useful improvement, and is big with animation at the brilliant prospects which brighten into reality before her. Ohio is already one of the greatest among her sisters of the confederacy; and her gigantic undertakings already carrying her on, and soon to be completed, mark her out as a star, whose brilliant orb no disaster or fortune can obscure. The west is fast becoming the theatre of empire and power. The Mississippi presents no sufficient obstacles to the rush of improvement towards "the setting sun." Missouri is on the move to greatness in population, prosperity, and wealth. The mighty rivers that roll their waters through her wide spread domains wash the settlements of a people who have risen with the vigor of a Hercules, from the weakness of infancy to the full strength of sturdy manhood.

The Rocky Mountains will soon fling their lengthened shadows over a swarming population of civilized beings, and towns and cities will lift their spires toward heaven, where now the lofty forests wave their branches. Farther south, Arkansas will soon become a state. Her race of glory is already beginning to be run. The waves of a resistless emigration are sweeping away the savage hordes who darkened the face of the soils and the landmarks of her progressive power are removed far into the south-western wilds. Farther north, Michigan is spreading her arms of empire far and wide, and lakes are about to be married to lakes, by the force of invincible enterprise. That territory will also soon become a state. The moving multitudes, who roll their waves of power over it, will soon subdue its wilderness, and bring its forests into successful cultivation. Huron, too, stretching still farther to the north and west, is about to receive a territorial government, and commence its civil and career. The war-whoop there will soon cease. Savage haunts will be broken up. The red man will but little longer inspire the white man with dread. His whole mass will be buried beneath the successive billows of that rolling population which even now threatens to exterminate his race. In little more than half a century one hundred millions of souls of white men will throng this last great empire of civilized men.

The future grandeur of this American empire no prescience can foretel. Prophecy is impotent in tracing out its greatness; and should no unforeseen, no unanticipated evil befal it, the American banner will proudly float from the Atlantic to the Pacific over ten thousand cities, and its only barrier be ocean's everlasting waves. The kingdoms and empires of Europe, disrobed of the gorgeousness of their past greatness, will dwindle into atoms by the side of this great Republic. Their day of glory has passed: like Troy, "have been." While the American empire, glowing as brilliantly as the temple of the sun, shall be the favourite star of heaven. Its history shall terminate only when time shall cease, and the story of its greatness and its fame will be told in eternity.

Trenton True American.

FROM LISBON.

The brig Juniata, Capt Lubec, arrived at this port yesterday, in 38 days from Lisbon. She sailed April 18th.

From Captain Lubec, we learn that there had been rain at Lisbon, for 70 days in succession, the country deluged, and the crop entirely destroyed—that there was great distress at Lisbon, numerous executions taking place daily. At Oporto, 36 were to have been executed, but for the want of a hangman, their executions had not taken place. The Portuguese fleet sailed from Madeira, April 22d, for Terceira.

The New York Post of Monday afternoon says: "It may be recollected that the United States' ship Erie, Capt. Turner, some months since, cut out of the port of St. Barts, the schooner Federal, as a piratical vessel, and sent her into Pensacola for adjudication: It may also be recollected that Captain Turner (than whom our navy does not contain a more gallant officer) was severely censured by many of our citizens for his conduct on this occasion, in consequence of the representations made by Captain Taylor who commanded the schooner. But we now have to state, on the authority of an officer belonging to the Erie, whose letter we have seen, that the Federal has been tried and condemned by the District Court of the United States at Pensacola."

The *Cherokees*, we are informed, on good authority, are making extensive arrangements to go west of the Mississippi. The whole of the Hicks family are going. Charles Hicks, it will be remembered, was, previous to his death, the head chief, or king of the nation, a station which he filled with great dignity, credit to himself and usefulness to his people. His family connections still retain great weight in the councils of the nation; and when they go, the example, we think, will be extensively followed. *Geo. Jour.*

Gold Mines.—A new gold mine is discovered almost every week; and in fact, well nigh every day, in the county of Guilford. These discoveries have produced considerable spirit and animation among our citizens. They have called many lazy lounging fellows who once hung as a dead weight upon society, into active and manly exertion. Many unfortunate men, who have long groaned under the iron hand of their unrelenting creditors, have, by means of the gold digging interest, been enabled to square themselves with the world, and again place themselves in the ranks of independent men, bidding defiance to duns and constables. Tracts of land which have long went begging at *three hundred dollars*, have recently been sold for *six thousand*. We like to *hear* these things, and we like to tell them. The rich treasure which our neighbours are digging from the bowels of the earth, will enable them to procure all the comforts and conveniences of life; and then we think it nothing but fair that they should reward us for our pains, by *subscribing for our paper*.

Greensborough Patriot.

Pirates.—A passenger in the brig *Ariel*, arrived yesterday from Mantanzas, informs that a brig of about 200 tons burthen, well manned, and mounting a 24 pounder amidships, under Dutch colors, had been lying in the harbor several weeks, and had excited the suspicion of the commander of a French sloop of war, as to her real character, to such a degree that he determined to watch her movements closely. The brig had made several attempts to get to sea, but being always followed by the Frenchman, returned again to her anchorage. The *Ariel* sailed on the 17th inst. and the first day out was chased six hours by two suspicious looking schooners; one of which manned thirty sweeps. Finding they could not come up with the A. they hauled their wind and gave up the chase. No United States vessel had been at Matanzas for a week previous to the A.'s sailing.

We stop the press to announce the following unpleasant intelligence:

Extract of a letter, dated
"Lexington, 10th May, 1829.

"The University took fire last night and was entirely consumed. About half the books saved, except the law library, which suffered a total loss. There was an insurance on the property to the amount of $10,000, and I have no doubt a new building will be commenced without delay. There remains all the smaller buildings on the ground uninjured, sufficient for the purposes of education until a new one is erected on the site of the old. The servant employed by the institution was engaged in the upper part of the building in blacking shoes, fell asleep and it is supposed the fire was communicated from a candle he left burning.—The roof was nearly all in flames before it was discovered." *U. S. Telegraph.*

We content ourselves with appearing to be what we are not, instead of endeavering to be what we appear.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 10.

The proceedings of the meeting of the friends of internal improvement, held at this place on the 25th ultimo, with the address to the people of Orange county, will be found in the preceding page. The address embraces subjects of much interest to our readers, and we hope they will read it with the attention its importance demands. The absence of the editor for the last two weeks, must serve as an apology, as well for the late appearance of the proceedings of the meeting, as for the errors and omissions in the two last papers, and the delay in the publication of this.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, in the place of Alexander H. Everett, recalled.

William Pitt Preble, of Maine, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands.

Washington Irving, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Great Britain.

Charles Carroll Harper, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States to France.

John Campbell, of Virginia, to be Treasurer of the United States, in place of William Clark, removed.

T. H. Smith, of New York, to be Register of the Treasury, in place of Joseph Nourse, removed.

From the North Carolina Journal.

The Cape Fear Navigation Company had its annual meeting in this place on Saturday last, declaring a dividend of two per cent, for the last five months, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

James Mebane, *President.*
William Boylan,
Nathan Mendenhall,
James H. Hooper,
John H. Hall, } *Directors.*

We are sincerely happy in noticing the growing prosperity of this corporation, and hail it as an evidence of the increasing wealth of the country. After encountering all the disappointments, difficulties and losses, to which such companies appear to be peculiarly exposed in this state, the zeal, activity and good management of the present officers of this company have placed them in a sound and improving state.

From the following report, as made to the company by the president, it will be seen, that while the tolls, collected on the Cape Fear river, for the year ending at this time, have exceeded the tolls collected for the preceding year upwards of fifteen hundred dollars, the increase has been altogether upon *freight down the river*.—of course, upon exportations—thereby showing a considerable increase of domestic wealth. Does not this fact proclaim to our legislature, in audible and imperative tones, the policy, expediency and necessity of making such outlets to market, either by roads, canals, or the improvement of the navigation of rivers, as will enable our farmers to dispose of the surplus produce of their farms?

REPORT, &c.

The president and directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company beg leave to report to the stockholders at this their annual meeting, that on examination of their treasurer's accounts, they have had the satisfaction to find the affairs of the company in a much more prosperous situation, than at any other meeting during the time they have had the honor to direct its concerns.

That they find the debts of the company fully paid off, except a small balance due on dividends which has not been applied for, with a balance of cash in the hands of the treasurer of $978 41, and that the tolls of the present year, say from the 31st of May, 1828, to the 31st of May, 1829, amount to the sum of $4,953 70½ cts; being an increase during that time of $1,544 58 more than the toll of the preceding year. That of the tolls collected the preceding year at least one half was collected on freight up, whereas during the present year not more than one-third has been collected on freight up the river, which shows a large increase of exportations, without, if any, a corresponding increase of importations, by means of the Cape Fear river.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES MEBANE, *Pres't.*

Works below Wilmington.—We have pleasure in stating, that Gov. Owen was favored with a letter from Brig. Gen. Gartiot, of the engineer department, dated the 29th ult. saying, that the charge of the operations for the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear river below the town of Wilmington, is assigned to Capt. Geo. Blaney, of the corps of engineers, to whom instructions have been given for the commencement of the work at the earliest practicable period. Capt. B. has been directed by Gen. Gratiot to inform Gov. Owen of the time when he will be prepared to take charge of the work, that proper measures may be taken by the board of internal improvments to aid his operations. *Register.*

Fayetteville, May 27.

It is with pleasure we have to announce another arrival from Haywood. The boat Clara Fisher, belonging to Jonathan Haralson, esq. arrived at this place yesterday, with cotton, consigned to Joseph Baker, esq.—she returns to day. We are informed that the boat did not meet with the least obstruction in her passage down the river. We hail this as auspicious. *Journal.*

Case of Stephenson.—Mr Wilson, the gentleman who was despatched to this country with the necessary documents for the arrest of R. Stephenson, has received orders from the commissioners of bankruptcy in London not to pursue the fugitive any farther, they being convinced that he has no property with him. The 1000*l.* reward has been recalled, and all proceedings against him arrested, except those at the instance of the ex-sheriff Parkins. We understand that previous to Mr. W.'s return to England, it is his intention to visit the most interesting portions of the union.

Journal of Commerce.

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoe, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Claytor.

June 9. 3m—86

DENTISTRY.

CHARLES B. PELTON, DENTIST, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Hillsborough, for a few days.

His arrangements are such, that he will visit Hillsborough three or four times a year; in consequence of which his patrons will enjoy nearly all the advantages that would result from a constant residence among them.

June 9. 86—2w

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the tax due for the year 1828, to wit: At Peter S. Clark's on the 2d day of July next, at John Newlin's on the 3d at Murphy's Mill on the 4th, at George Albrights on the 6th, at John Long's on the 7th, at Michael Holt's on the 8th, at Peter L. Ray's on the 9th, at the Widow Cook's on the 10th, at C. F. Faucett's on the 11th, at James Hutchinson's on the 13th, at Andrew M'Cauley's on the 14th, at George A. Mebane's on the 15th, at Rankin M'Kee's on the 16th, at Richardson Nichols's on the 17th, at the Court House in Hillsborough on the 18th, at J. J. Carrington's on the 20th, at Edward Davis's on the 21st, at Leather's Cross Roads on the 22d, at Z. Herndon's on the 23d, at S. Moore's on the 24th, at Chapel Hill on the 25th, at C. W. Johnston's on the 27th, and at B Cheek's on the 28th. As good prices have been obtained during the last winter for wheat and flour. I hope to meet with punctuality. Those who are in arrears to me for former taxes must not expect further indulgence.

The magistrates appointed by the last County Court to take the list of taxables and taxable property, will attend at the same time and place in their respective districts for that purpose.

Thomas D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

2d June. 84—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the Back Creek Battalion, second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Mason Hall, on the 14th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 15th, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise

J. Allison, *Colonel.*

June 9. 86—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the Cain Creek Battalion, second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Morrow's, on the 30th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 31st, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

J. Allison, *Colonel.*

June 9. 86—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified at May term, of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executor to the last will and testament of John Link, dec'd. Gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for payment within the time required by law, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Silas M. Link, *Ex'r.*

June 9 84—3w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Olmstead, dec'd, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James Webb, *Adm'r.*

June 2. 84—6w

NOTICE

THE subscriber having been qualified, at May term last, of Orange County Court, obtained letters of administration on the estate of Michael Reich, dec'd. Gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them forward legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Michael Holt.

June 2d. 84—3w

STRAYED,

ON the 25th instant, from the subscriber, between Hillsborough and Chapel Hill, a

Bay Mare,

about four feet ten inches high, in tolerable good order. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received, and all reasonable expenses paid on her delivery to me three miles west of Chapel Hill.

Wm. M'Cauley.

June 2d 84—1w

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the subscriber's school, will close on Friday the 5th of June, and be resumed on the second Monday in July.

There will be public speaking by his pupils, on Thursday night the 4th of June, in the Masonic Hall. The citizens of the town are respectfully invited to attend.

J. Witherspoon.

N. B. Terms of his school, $65 per session, for board and tuition, paid in advance.

May 19. 82—11w

☞ The editors of the Newbern Centinel, Cape-Fear Recorder, and Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above until the 1st of August.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he is now receiving, direct from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of Spring Goods, among which are,

Super blue, black and olive Cloths and Cassimeres,
A splendid assortment of Callicoes, new stile,
Silks, Cambrics, Muslins,
Ready made Clothing,
A superior assortment of Tortoise-Shell Tuck and Side Combs,
A splendid assortment of Ribbons,
Ditto ditto Ginghams,
Vestings of all kinds,
Fancy dress Handkerchiefs,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
With the usual variety of articles comprised in a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND GROCERIES.
CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE.

All which he will sell low, for cash only.

R. L. Cook.

May 12. 81—

NOTICE.

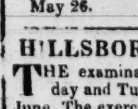
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber at the present term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, on the estate of ROBERT M'CAULEY, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

James Mebane, *Adm'r.*

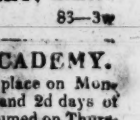
May 26. 86—3w

SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday the 19th of June next, at the late dwelling house of Robert M'Cauley, deceased, all his personal property, consisting of



Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which is an elegant Piano Forte, several valuable Law and other Books, and a variety of other articles. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.



James Mebane, *Adm'r.*

May 26. 83—3w

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE examination will take place on Monday and Tuesday the 1st and 2d days of June. The exercises will be resumed on Thursday the 16th of July.

Wm. J. Bingham,
Principal.

The editors of the Raleigh Register, and Star, Halifax Minerva, Newbern Spectator, and Western Carolinian, are requested to insert the above three times, and forward their accounts.

May 26. 83—tf

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber has received from Philadelphia, an assortment of fine Watches and Jewellery, together with a great variety of fine steel Chains, Seals and Keys, which will be sold low for cash.

Lemuel Lynch.

May 12. 81—

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my son Samuel Hargis, has authority from me to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his contracts in as full and complete a manner as if he had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

Thomas Hargis.

May 12. 81—3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

From the Southern Literary Gazette.

[It may have escaped the observation of most of our readers, that the beautiful cluster of stars, the Pleiades, although called the "seven stars," are but six in number. There were formerly seven, but one of them has disappeared from the heavens. This circumstance has given occasion to the following lines.]

THE LOST PLEIAD.

Not in the sky,
Where it was seen;
Nor on the white tops of the glistening wave,
Nor in the mansions of the hidden deep—
However green.
In its enamelled caves of mystery—
Shall the bright watcher have
A place, nor once again proud station keep.

Gone, gone!
Oh! never more to cheer
The mariner, who holds his course alone,
On the Atlantic, through the weary night,
When the waves turn to watchers and do sleep,
Shall it appear,
With the sweet fixedness of certain light,
Shining upon the shut eye of the blue deep.

Oh! when the shepherd on Chaldea's hills,
Watching his flocks,
Shall look in vain for thy pale beam to come
And warn him home,
And fall asleep upon the sky-kiss'd rocks,
How shall he wake, when dewy silence fills
The scene, to wonder at the weight of night,
E'en though her blessed mellowness distils
The quietude that never dwells with light.

Vain, vain!
Oh! less than vain, shall he look forth,
The sailor from his bark—
(Howe'er the north
Doth raise his curtain lamp when tempests lower)
To catch the light of the lost star again—
The weary hour
Shall be to him more weary than the dark
Fails to display the lone flame on her bower.

A strain—a mellowy strain
Of parting music fills the earth and sky;—
The stars lamenting in unborrowed pain,
That one of the selectest ones must die,
The brightest of their train!
Alas! it is the destiny—
The shortest lived are loveliest,
And like yon full orb shooting down the sky,
Are always brightest when about to fly,
From the lone spot they blest!

From the Bower of Taste.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

I am about to relate two or three anecdotes of the revolution which I believe have never met the public eye; but whether they have or not, they are true and will be new to most of your readers. I heard them related by persons, who took a part in the transactions, or were present and saw them. It is the duty of every one who knows a trait of character which existed, or an event that transpired, illustrative of the grandest period of the world's history, to put it on record as an oath for the benefit of future times,—that when the story of our revolution shall be ancient history, it may not be asked with incredulity "where Troy stood;" nor that the traveller may smile at the poet's tale, while standing on a mound called the tomb of Achilles.

The first which I shall relate, I have made the foundation of a bit of blank verse, at which the critics have barked with as much zeal as a young dog of mine once did at the ringing of a church bell; and as I thought the bell a very good bell, in spite of the dog's objection, so I still think the verse very good blank verse indeed.

A strapping Yankee of eighteen, started off at the first summons which ran through the country at the outrage of Lexington and Concord, armed with his rusty "Queen's arms," a species of gun that a stout man only could shoulder, and a powder horn. After taking part in the action of that day he was stationed in one of the little intrenchments now visible on the left of the road that went to Cambridge. He was drawn by a cast of lot, to stay there as sentry, when the rest of the troops were marched to Bunker Hill. Being off guard on the morning of the battle, he thoughtlessly started and ran to see the interesting fight, as soon as he heard the sound of the guns. He had run almost into the smoke, when an officer challenged him rather roughly, "what are you about here, without your gun." This for the first time roused him to a sense of his duty. He dared not go on; he dared not go back, for if taken, the act would condemn him to be shot as a deserter, or to be publicly whipped for disobedience. "I stood still," said he, "ten or fifteen minutes, and I pray'd or cried so heartily in all my life I could not think what to do—I did for an instant think of escaping death by running home—but I couldn't desert, and so I determined to trust luck and run back as fast as I came. The soldiers were all so engaged with the events of the morning, that nobody minded me—so I got clear." He served through the war, and was a good soldier, like many others his last days have been unrewarded. He now lives near Boston, infirm and poor.

The second anecdote is of another soldier, who was stationed at Staten Island, when there was a scarcity of provisions. He, with three comrades, managed to leave the Island in a boat, on a foraging excursion; but being observed, they were followed by another party and seen to kill a couple of beeves, not far into the country. The slaughtered animals were cut to pieces for easier conveyance, and the quarters placed in the barge. On coming to the shore of the Island, they first noticed the other boat in pursuit. Three of the foragers sprang out and run away to avoid punishment, but the person who related the fact to me, contrived to bury himself under the yet warm meat. The pursuers landed close aside, and set off after the fugitives; in the mean time the secreted emerged from his hiding and succeeded in removing the booty to a safe place of concealment. The rest escaped detection, and subsequently had an opportunity to feast with much relish upon the supplies obtained through so much peril and art.

The third was a comical circumstance that occurred in one of the forts near Boston. A negro had been brought into the service, and could not well be spared from regular duty as a sentinel because of the want of sufficient forces; but though his patriotism and honesty were undoubted, the officers in command had but little confidence in his judgment on military affairs. In the course of the first watch, an officer to test his faithfulness walked round, and was challenged in the usual form,—"who comes dere?"—"Friend"—"Friend stand, advance widout arms and gib ur count'sign." The ceremony being thus passed, the officer spoke well of the black's gun and asked to look at it, to which the unsuspecting sentry consented, and he even felt no alarm at seeing the officer walk off with it very quietly. He was immediately arrested for negligence in delivering up his gun while on duty. When it next came his turn to stand sentry, the same officer went out to examine, and went through the same formality as before; when he said, "Cuff where's your gun?" "Ah, massa, you no get him dis time."—"But where is it?" "You'll no take him, massa, an hab me put under guard?"—'No, Cuff no, I won't take it;" "Den here he be, massa," walking up to a pretty large cannon, and pulling out the wooden block with which the mouth was stopped, "here he be, massa, all safe, he, he, he." exhibiting his pearl fixtures from ear to ear, "me no get catch 'gin, massa." The poor fellow received an honorable discharge from the service of liberty, and another stood sentry in his stead.

A different kind of affair took place during the period when Washington and the half-starved, half clad troops were in winter quarters at Valley Forge. A young man, not quite twenty, from the western part of Massachusetts, was on guard before the General's door, marching back and forth in the snow, on a tremendous cold morning. Washington came out and accosted him,—"My friend, how long you have been on guard here?" "Nearly two hours, sir." "Have you breakfasted?" "No sir." "Give me your gun and go and breakfast at my table." He did so, and the excellent Washington marched the rounds till he returned.

The man is now living a very respectable farmer, and he never fails to mention the circumstance with pride and affection when speaking of the revolution.

—I am in haste now, but I will furnish you with some more anecdotes, which I have collected from personal intercourse with "veterans," if these should be deemed worthy of publication.

From the Boston Gazette.

MY UNCLE'S DIARY.—ALL FOOL'S DAY.

April 1.—Woke at sunrise, the sun just lifting his head above the hills and all the east, like a glowing furnace—called out "fire!" to my nephew, (a fire man) who jumped out of bed in a single garment, plump into a broad dish of hasty pudding, I had placed by his side the night previous—came flat upon his back, laughed ready to kill myself, and received for my *pains*, a stroke in the head, from a piece of the broken dish; bed bespangled with dabs of pudding, and somewhat sticky—jumped up and thrust my feet into my slippers—drew them out again with infinite promptitude, well bedaubed with tar; nephew laughed outright, and said I had caught a *tar-tar*—when he turned his back, slily changed slippers—thought I should have died to see him put his fine white cottons into chancery, and escaped down stairs—opened the front door, and giving a little fellow sixpence, asked him to go to the milliner's opposite, for some mohair curls, for my per musquito—saw the sly urchin come from the milliner's, and proceed to the pastry-cook's. Went to the breakfast table and drank up the cream, and filled the cream jug with lime-water—laughed ready to burst, to see housekeeper pour it into all the cups—concluded not to drink cream myself this morning, and swallowed down my bowl of tea—found it was catnip—didn't like the toast—tasted of civet—thought I should have lost my breakfast. Went down to the shop, and asked William, the clerk, if he heard of his sweetheart's sickness—he looked astonished and said "no!" "nor I either," said I, but he didn't laugh—thought it strange. Heated the handle of the broken tongs, and handed them to the blacksmith's boy to be mended—laughed to see him drop them on his foot, wondered he did'nt laugh too.

11 o'clock, sent Jem, the youngest 'prentice, with a shilling to the cook's shop, for two mutton custards, and a clam syllabub came back with, a dead cat, and said it was all they had—asked for the sixpence—said he paid it for the cat, but detected a paralellogram of gingerbread in his pocket—slily put some asafœtida on it—thought I should have died to see him in the back shop trying to eat it.

1 o'clock, lady in the shop, Jem serving her—took up a newspaper and read "Monstrous barbarity; last evening a cow had her oysters mixed with arsenic, and died before she had finished the shells." Lady begged the newspaper to take home with her—thought I should have split my sides to see her pocket the paper without looking at it.

2 o'clock, going home to dinner, a little wicked boy touched my coat flaps, squeaking out, "lose your handkerchief, sir." Too knowing for him and did not look round—got home, found my knocker tied up—thought some body was sick and hurried in—asked what was the matter?—nephew laughed in my face—took a glass of brandy and water—proceeded to wipe my mouth, and found my new bandana had vanished—recollected boy in the street, and vowed vengeance.

Detected the cook with a full rat trap, and suspecting a trick, pretended I had an invitation out—went down the street to friend Smith's and as I expected was invited to stay and dine—steak capital—had hardly swallowed two cubes, when message came that my niece was taken ill—run home and found she had taken some bug ointment, placed in my room—chuckled on my escape, and gave her an emetic—found the dinner all gone—stole to the housekeeper's secret closet and demolished a mince pie and brace of tarts—detected in the act and locked in—forced up the window, jumped out, and putting in two fierce cats, shut it down and went to the shop—boys told a doleful story of the till's being robbed during dinner of all the spare cash—sent one of them for a constable, who on coming proposed a search—found all the money in the drawer as usual—general laugh at my expence—had to pay constable one dollar.

5 o'clock, sallied out to walk—espied Dr. Aquarius, the cold water doctor—told him Sourshins, the rich miser, was very sick—saw him hasten over to the door, and receive a basin of cold water (a favorite prescription) full in the face—laughed ready to die and found my back sticking to a fresh painted wall—hastened home—observed the housekeeper's face *tattoed* with divers scratches—remembered the cats and laughed till I wept—housekeeper looked heedless at me, but said nothing—sat down to tea, all ran through a cracked saucer on my new unspeakables—housekeeper laughed—jumped up suddenly and chair ditto—took the shoemaker's wax from the chair—put it on the tail of the housekeeper's favorite poodle—laughed in my sleeve to see him jump in her lap.

Went to Miss Flirt's cotillion party and asked several ladies, if they had heard, that a celebrated belle had eloped with her father's coachman—soon perceived a general excitement—heard the same question asked in various parts—pretended to smell smoke; when half a dozen gents rushed up to the garret—secured my favorite partner and a duet of ice creams—found the former as warm and the latter as cold as I could wish. At supper, took out my snuff box, and dusted fat Mr. Gourmand's oysters—thought I should have died, to hear him abuse the pepper box—saw Miss Mohair turn her back—lifted the top of her ice cream and put in some Cayenne; saw her make hideous faces, but didn't dare to laugh—put my hand in my pockets, found a chicken wing in one and a bit of ham in other; general laugh at my expense—handed two old maids to their hack, and put the chicken wing and ham into the hood of their cloaks, (N. B. they laughed the loudest at me) and directed the coachman to the wrong street—laughed all the way up stairs—jostled against a damsel who dropped her handkerchief and its enclosure a large piece of plumb cake, saw it seized by a hackman and roared with laughter. Miss Flimsy asked me to put on her hood—slily exchanged it and assisted her to her carriage—trick undiscovered. Took leave—found my new hat gone—no name in it—took the best I could find and hurried home—door fastened—knocked without receiving an answer—suspected a trick and got in at the back window—found housekeeper asleep before the fire, took a coal and gave her a pair of whiskers gratis—took a plate of hot oysters from the hearth—ate nearly all of them—went to bed and had the mulligrubs all night—had suspicions but never said any thing. Memo—to behave well for eleven months and twenty-nine days forward. SHIMEI.

Brief description of Pompey's Pillar.

In visiting Alexandria, what most engages the attention of travellers is the Pillar of Pompey, as it is commonly called, situated at a quarter of a league from the southern gate. It is composed of red granite. The capital is Corinthian, with palm leaves and not indented. It is nine feet high. The shaft and the upper member of the base are of one piece of ninety feet long, and nine in diameter. The base is a square of about fifteen feet on each side. This block of marble, sixty feet in circumference, rests on two layers of stone bound together with lead; which, however, has not prevented the Arabs from forcing out several of them, to search for an imaginary treasure.

The whole column is 114 feet high. It is perfectly well polished, and only a little shivered on the eastern side. Nothing can equal the majesty of this monument: seen from a distance, it overtops the town and serves as a signal for vessels. Approaching it nearer, it produces an astonishment mixed with awe. One can never be tired with admiring the beauty of the capital, the length of the shaft, or the extraordinary simplicity of the pedestal. This last has been somewhat damaged by the instruments of travellers, who are curious to possess a relic of this antiquity; and one of the volutes of the column was immaturely brought down twelve years ago, by a prank of some English captains.

These jolly sons of Neptune had been pushing about the can on board one of the ships in the harbor, until a strange freak entered into one of their brains. The eccentricity of the thought occasioned it immediately to be adopted; and the apparent impossibility was but a spur for putting it into execution. The boat was ordered; and with proper implements for the attempt, these enterprising heroes pushed ashore to drink a bowl of punch on the top of Pompey's Pillar! At the spot they arrived; and many contrivances were proposed to accomplish the desired point. But their labor was vain; and they began to despair of success, when the genius, who struck out the frolic, happily suggested the means of performing it.

A man was despatched to the city for a paper kite. The inhabitants were by this time apprised of what was going forward, and flocked in crowds to be witnesses of the address and boldness of the English. The governor of Alexandria was told that these seamen were about to pull down Pompey's Pillar. But whether he gave them credit for their respect to the Roman warrior, or to the Turkish government, he left them to themselves, and politely answered, that the English were too great patriots to injure the remains of Pompey. He knew little, however, of the dispositions of the people who were engaged in this undertaking. Had the Turkish empire risen in opposition, it would not at that moment have deterred them.

The kite was brought, and flown so directly over the Pillar, that when it fell on the other side, the string lodged upon the capital. The chief obstacle was now overcome. A two inch rope was tied to the end of the string, and drawn over the Pillar by the end to which the kite was affixed. By this rope one of the seamen ascended to the top, and in less than an hour a kind of shroud was constructed, by which the whole company went up, and drank their punch amid the cheers of the astonished multitude. To the eye below, the Pillar does not appear capable of holding more than one man upon it; but our seamen found it could contain not less than eight persons very conveniently.

It is astonishing that no accident befel these mad-caps, in a situation so elevated, that it would have turned a landsman giddy in his sober senses. The only detriment the Pillar received was the loss of the volute before mentioned, which came down with a thundering noise, and was carried to England by one of the captains, as a present to a lady who commissioned him for a piece of the Pillar. The discovery they made amply compensated for this mischief; as without their evidence, the world would not have known at this hour, that there was originally a statue on this Pillar, one foot and ancle of which are still remaining. The statue must have been of gigantic size, to have appeared of a man's proportions at so great a height.

There are circumstances in this story which might give it an air of fiction, were it not authenticated beyond all doubt. Besides the testimony of many eye-witnesses, the adventurers themselves have left us a token of the fact, by the initials of their names, which are very legible in paint just beneath the capital.

The National Intelligencer,

Published in the City of Washington,

By GALES & SEATON.

THE National Intelligencer is an old established journal, at the seat of the general government. It publishes, originally, regularly and fully, the proceedings and debates of congress; also all the state papers and documents of public interest, laid before congress or originating in that body, and all the acts passed by them. These recommendations, in addition to a variety of other information which is to be found in its columns, connected with the general interests of our own country, with literature and science, and the affairs of the world at large; together with the character of general fairness which the paper has sustained under its present editors for many years, make the National Intelligencer useful, and even valuable, to all who feel an interest in the concerns of this or of other countries.

The National Intelligencer is not a party paper, but censures or approves where censure or approbation seems to be due to public measures. It supported the late administration of the general government, when the measures of that administration were such as to meet its approbation. It avows a determination, though it opposed the election of Gen. Jackson, to support the just measures of this administration, but as certainly to oppose the unjust or the proscriptive. It will be, in principle, opposed to any administration of the government whose measures shall show it to have the interests of a party at heart, rather than the great interests of the country. It is, in a word, what its title denotes, a National paper.

For the independent and impartial course which it has pursued, the National Intelligencer has been denounced, and an attempt has been made to put it down, right or wrong, by the strong arm of power directed by caucus agency. The attempt is as vain as it would be for any modern prophet to bid the sun stand still. Thirty years old, this National paper is not yet in its prime, but acquires strength and power with every day of its existence.

Without having ever sought for popularity, or courted public patronage, the National Intelligencer enjoys already the widest circulation of any newspaper in the United States. It is read in every state and territory in the country. It is read in every capital in Europe, and possesses sources of information exceeded by no other journal.

For the first time, an effort is made to enlarge the subscription to it by sending forth this prospectus, which our adversaries in politics are expected to deal so generously with as to let it be seen, and our friends so kindly as to further our purpose with their aid and countenance. Heretofore we have hardly wished to enlarge our subscription list. Intending hereafter, however, to devote ourselves wholly to the newspaper, and to a proper improvement of "the condition of the press," we invite such farther subscriptions, as, being punctually paid, will remunerate our labor and expenses.

The National Intelligencer is published daily, at ten dollars per annum payable in advance. It is published, also, for the more convenient circulation where a daily mail does not penetrate, three times a week, at six dollars per annum, payable in advance. A remittance of either of these amounts in bank paper, by mail, will ensure the prompt and regular transmission of every paper that may be ordered.

Those subscribing will please to signify whether they desire the paper for a year only, and then to be stopped without farther notice, or wish it to be continued until countermanded.

Washington, March 5. 75—

State of North-Carolina.

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1829.

Jincy P. Glenn v. *Richard Halleburton.* } Judicial attachment. Kinchen Newman summoned as garnishee, and garnishment filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said defendant make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Rexborough, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to plead or demur, judgment will be entered for the amount in the hands of the garnishee, and execution issued accordingly.

Witness, Jesse Dickens, C. C. C.

Price adv. $2 75. 83—5w.